

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 23.

BALTIMORE, MD. OCTOBER 4, 1836.

Vol. III

THIS publication is the successor of the late **AMERICAN FARMER**.

and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Prattstreet, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1836.

HUSSEY'S HORSE MOWING MACHINE.

In a former number of our paper we gave an account of the experiment which Mr. Hussey made of his machine in this neighborhood, and assigned the reasons, as we understood them, which had induced him to stop his labors. In that article we mentioned that we were informed by that gentleman that his experiments made on the Eastern Shore of this State had been highly satisfactory to the intelligent *Agricultural Board of Talbot County*, and that they would make favorable report thereof, and we are now gratified to be able to give place in another column to their official paper upon the subject, by which we learn, with feelings of unmingled pleasure, that all his experiments in that county gave entire satisfaction, and that to the generous spirit which has ever distinguished the inhabitants of our Eastern peninsula, he is indebted for a "*handsome pair of silver cups*," which trophies he receives as the unanimous expression of the great pleasure which those enlightened and distinguished agriculturists take in rewarding the industrious inventor of a labor-saving machine. So marked a testimonial from a board of agriculturists composed of gentlemen of so much patriotism, so much personal worth, so much intelligence, and so much skill in the art of farming, as is that of *Talbot*, must, indeed, be a source of proud and triumphant gratification to Mr. Hussey, and we trust that it will serve to arouse a spirit in his favor that will not only compensate him for his inventive genius, but lay the groundwork for a fame which will hand his name down to posterity as among those mechanical benefactors, who have contributed to build up for America a name as durable as is our inexhaustible beds of granite.

The United States Gazette of Sept. 26th states the Horticultural Exhibition closed at the Mason-

ic Hall, in Philadelphia, on Friday evening, after a very satisfactory continuance of three days.— Though the rooms were generally well filled and occasionally terribly jammed, yet the exceeding heat of the weather probably prevented many hundreds from attending.

The fruits not claimed at 10 o'clock, were distributed among the orphan asylums and other charitable institutions of the city. Whether the vegetables from Mr. ENGELMAN's garden followed that course we cannot tell; but his turnip cabbages and other "esculents, luscious and lasting," would have tempted the palate of an anchorite, and

"Created an appetite under the ribs of death."

The pumpkin which weighed 160 pounds was a glorious fellow; but such things are becoming fashionable, and the idea of living in a pumpkin shell may not be such a hyperbole as it was thought in olden times.

RAISING OF HOGS

A subscriber and highly esteemed correspondent living in North Carolina, has at our request furnished us with the following communication, and we take pleasure in recommending it to the attention of our readers.

Mr. Roberts:—During the past winter I spent some time in Raleigh, N. C. and whilst there a drove of near two hundred hogs came into the city for sale—They were much larger and better fattened than the pork usually sold in that market, and that circumstance led me to enquire whence they came. On enquiry I found they were fattened in a section of North Carolina which is almost exclusively devoted to the cotton culture. This excited my surprise, inasmuch as I knew that it was an almost universal opinion of the cotton planters, that the business of making pork was much less profitable than growing cotton, and further, that in the north east counties of that state, though exclusively devoted to the culture of grain, yet the farmers even in that section prefer selling their corn to converting it into pork, and many of them scarcely make a sufficiency for their own use, and all insist that it is a losing business to make it for sale. I felt some curiosity to hear from the owner the cause of this departure from the general practice of the country. I found him a very intelligent and communicative man—On stating to him the views I have above presented, he informed me that he had once held the same opinions, but that when strictly examined they would be found fallacious.

He admitted that the autumnal sales of the

cotton planter would exceed those of the farmer who divided his attention between cotton and corn and pork, but insisted that the latter had the advantage in the long run. He enforced his views by the following reasons. The farmer who confines himself to producing a bare sufficiency of corn and pork for the use of his plantation will probably be short in good crop years and certainly so in bad ones.

His own crop is expended when those articles attain their highest prices, and when they are difficult to obtain. He is obliged to take a part of his team and some of his best workmen from the field to send a long distance for these indispensable articles, just at the time when his crop stands most in need of all his force. The high price of corn induces him to support his team upon the smallest possible quantity, and before his crop is completed, his laboring animals are so reduced as to be unable to perform their duty.

In addition to all these losses he is not unfrequently subjected to the vexation of deficient measure and a bad article. Taking all inconveniences into consideration, he said that he was fully convinced that corn and pork made upon the plantation of the owner was twenty-five per cent. better than the same articles purchased.— He further remarked that much experience had convinced him, that every farmer should produce upon his own farm every article his family required, which the soil would produce well.

In relation to the unprofitableness of making pork, he admitted that as it was generally conducted it was a bad business, but insisted that it was owing to improper management.

He pointed out as very common errors the practice of permitting swine to become very poor and then attempting to fatten them. He thought that the expenses of a poor animal put into the pen and fed on corn would exceed the value of the same animal when fat.

When food of a coarse kind is plenty on the plantation the farmer feeds with an unsparing hand, and when these articles fail he leaves his hogs to shift for themselves and the consequence was that all become poor and many died.

On the first starting of vegetation in the spring a very poor hog will feed on unhealthy vegetables, though a well fed one will refuse such. This he added was a fruitful source of loss.

By a very little care a farmer might for ten months in the year provide for his swine coarse and unexpensive food, and for the remaining two months he would find his account in fully sustaining them in good order upon corn, though at twice its usual value. The great secret of his success, he said, consisted in never permitting his swine to decline, for a hog once in good condition and then reduced to poverty could not be brought back at less than twice the expense that would have maintained his condition.

WORK FOR OCTOBER.

ON THE FARM.

This is truly a busy month with the farmer; and if he desires not to be behind his neighbor, he must bestir himself from the beginning to the end, for as time is onward in its course, he who procrastinates his work—leaving what should be done to-day, until to-morrow—will find to his sorrow that he has pursued a course fatal to his hopes and withering to his prospects. *Do all things in a right time*, is an injunction that the farmer should always have upon his mind, and he should make it the business of his life to practice upon it, as he will find it a rule based in true wisdom and of priceless value.

But let us cease with moralizing and proceed to details.

SMALL GRAIN.

The ground for both wheat and rye must be forthwith got ready.

Wheat. The time when to sow *wheat*, is a matter of not so much clearness. Those gentlemen who contend that the deposite of the egg or nit is made upon the stalk of the young plant—and, indeed, we incline to that opinion ourselves—maintain that by delaying the time of putting in the seed an avoidance of the mischief so much deplored may be effected. Some fix the period of sowing at from the *first* to the *tenth* of October,—while others with the same object in view, advance the opinion that the seed should not be sown before the *first* day of November. Dr. *Horton*, whose highly interesting essay upon the subject of the Hessian Fly, we this day publish, is of the latter opinion.

A highly intelligent practical farmer from Virginia, to whom we read Dr. *Horton's* paper, coincided with him in nearly all his views, and stated that the Doctor was nearer the truth than any writer he had yet read. With respect to the shape and size of the insect, he perfectly agrees with him, with this addition, he says that it is *wasp-like* in shape. In the part of Virginia in which he lives, he says the uniform opinion of all well-informed agriculturists is, that the egg is deposited on the plant after it comes up in the fall—that the *ova*, said to be deposited on the kernel of wheat, is not that of the Hessian Fly, but the *weevil*, and that the one has been confounded with the other. This is most probably the case, and the assertion of the fact may lead to important results by putting the public mind on the right scent of the game.

But whether the *ova* of the Hessian Fly be made on the grain or not, the soaks recommend-

ed should not be omitted, as, should they do no other good they certainly will impart to the seed great activity in its germinating powers, and press the plant forward with highly accelerated motion.

If the ground on which wheat is to be sown be a clover-ley, it should not be turned over without a portion of lime—say from 25 to 100 bushels—being spread on it—its benefits in pressing forward the decomposition of the vegetable matter, and thus converting it into vegetable nutriment, cannot be too highly appreciated; neither can its virtues in correcting any superabundance of acid in the soil, be too highly prized.

Rye—This is a kind and generous grain, and though subject to disease, is content to grow on far inferior soils than those whereon its kindred wheat delight to revel. But though it be true that it will grow on light and gravelly soils, the notion is truly a mistaken one which goes to reject the use of manures in the preparation of the land. Well rotted stable or barn yard manure, or any good compost, where a decomposition of the vegetable material has taken place, would doubtless prove of infinite service in sustaining the plant while growing. Man requires sustenance, so does every living thing, save the Chameleon, and that *gormandizes* on the air—some men will eat more than others—some plants require more food than others, but because such is the fact, it does not follow that the least voracious do not require something to sustain vitality.

With respect to the quantity of seed of both the above grains, we would say that whoever sows seed of this year's growth, should assuredly use an increased quantity.

The corn must be secured and housed as soon as it is sufficiently hardened and dry, and the fodder be put away.

Timothy.—Those who have not sown their timothy should do so as speedily as possible, and by all means should not play the niggart with their seed; for he who sows with a miser's hand will reap a fruitful harvest of weeds. In putting down timothy meadows, we need hardly say that the ground should be *clean*, well ploughed, thoroughly harrowed and pulverized, nor is it necessary to state that a goodly portion of vegetable and calcareous manures should be applied. A timothy meadow, if it be expected to *produce*, must be well fed, and as it lasts seven years, it should have a liberal quantity at the onset of generous diet.

Potatoes.—Those which were sown early will in the course of the month be fit to gather, and should be carefully put away without exposure to

the sun and rain,—for rest assured, every potato raised this year will have its value.

Pumpkins.—Carefully gather and stow away all of this valuable vegetable you have made,—and here let us advise you,—feed none to your stock without cooking them.

Grubbing and Shrubbing.—If you have any fields that require either the one or other of these operations, have them forthwith done; leave no ungirdled stump on your grounds, and you will save yourself a great deal of trouble next year.

IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

The *Spinach* beds must be thinned out and kept clean.

Lettuce. Your lettuce plants may be planted out. About six inches apart will be a good distance at first, to be thinned out as may be required.

Cabbages. The plants which you sowed last month, must be planted out this. Throw your ground after being well prepared into ridges of two feet width; place good warm manure in the ridges, plant your plants on the north side of the ridge about nine inches apart. In the spring haul down the earth over the manure in the drill, and you will have a good supply of food for your plants, which if well worked and kept clean will afford you a choice supply of early cabbages.

Endive. This fine vegetable must be tied up and blanched.

Asparagus. Towards the close of this month your asparagus beds must receive their winter dressing.

Rhubarb. Now is the time for sowing the seed of this most excellent and healthful vegetable.

Garlic, Chives and Shallots should now be planted out.

Gooseberries, Currants and Raspberries. Towards the latter end of this month, these should be pruned and planted out.

Strawberry beds. During any period of this month you may clear out your old strawberry beds from weeds, take out the runners and give your beds a good top dressing of well rotted manure.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

In our directions in this department we must be brief.

Pinks and Carnations must be attended to.

Bulbous roots,—as tulips, hyacinths, ranunculuses, anemones, &c. must now be planted out.

BONE MANURE.—Bone dust strewed over the rows where peas, beans, or any other seeds are sown, has been found to ensure a fine and more healthy plant than any other kind of manure.—It is also of great service in improving the bloom of all kinds of flowers.

THE CAUSE OF FARMERS.

The following extracts from an Address delivered by Doctor Lindsley before the University of Tennessee, and the remarks made upon it, should be particularly noticed and cherished by the farmers of our country.

None but enemies of the people will ever gravely maintain that a common school education, in the ordinary meaning of the phrase, is all they need. This would be virtually telling them to be hewers of wood and drawers of water under their political task-masters forever. Why is it that our lawyers rule the nation, and fill our lucrative offices, from the presidency downwards? Simply and solely because they can do something more than read and write. If our mechanics and farmers would enter the lists with our lawyers, they must acquire the same degree of intellectual power and address.

I have been pleading the cause of farmers and mechanics for some ten or a dozen years past.—Because upon them, as enlightened, judicious, independent, patriotic citizens, depend the destinies of this republic. The question is, shall they lead or be led? Shall they arrest and put down the factious spirit of unprincipled ambition, or shall they tamely lend themselves as instruments and the victims of desperate and treasonable purposes? The crisis has arrived when the people must speak and act wisely, or their ability to speak and act, with decisive efficiency, will be lost forever.

The lawyers are now our sole political guides and instructors. They engross the learning of the country; I mean all that learning which is brought to bear on government, legislation and public policy—for the physicians rarely intermeddle in these affairs—and the clergy ought forever to be excluded by law, if not by a high sense of duty. Our farmers and mechanics, therefore, who constitute the great body of the people, are governed by the lawyers. Now, is it not in human nature, that in such a country as ours, there should not grow up a sort of professional aristocracy, which in time may become irresistible? Wherever there is a privileged order, no matter how constituted—whether like the *patrician* of ancient, or the *ecclesiastic* of modern Rome—it will, if not duly checked and counterbalanced, in the long run, become overbearing and tyrannical. I look to the college for a reasonable supply of countervailing agents. I look forward to the period when it will not be deemed anti-republican for the college graduate to follow the plough; nor a seven days' wonder for the laborer to be intellectual and to comprehend the constitution of his country.

I am not unfriendly to lawyers. I could say much in their praise, were I in the humor of passing encomiums. In their proper sphere they are useful and necessary. But that they should engross the legislative, judicial and executive functions of the government, is neither republican, nor safe, nor, upon any ground, defensible. There would be reason in the thing, if, like the farmers, they composed a large numerical majority of the population. But that a few thousand of any particular profession, class, or order, should rule over millions, is as anomalous, and as inconsistent with the genius of our popular institutions, as would be a hereditary aristocracy, possessing

the same exclusive privilege. The farmers have no alternative but to yield their necks to the yoke, or to open up to their sons a great highway to the scientific halls of the university. Belonging as I do, to their respectable fraternity by birth, by early association, and by all the ties of kindred—the son of a laboring farmer, the brother of laboring farmers, and the father, it may be, of laboring farmers and mechanics—I cannot be indifferent to their welfare, even upon the most selfish considerations. But I feel conscious of a higher motive. I seek to elevate my country, by imparting to her sons the noblest attributes of humanity. That we may be forever a nation of enlightened, generous, high-minded, self-governing freemen, the envy and admiration of the world.

Our author's remarks, illustrative of the tendency of learned institutions to foster and support civil liberty, are supported by our ideas of intellectual culture, and by the part which these institutions have acted, when unfettered by superstition and restrictive law. Witness the Gymnasiums of Germany and the Polytechnic schools of France.

Wherever (says our author) the university has been suffered to flourish and expand, and to send forth its salutary streams among the people, there have been growing up both the capacity and the determination to resist all gross oppression. And there, too, a decided progress has been made in all the arts of peace, and especially in the science of government. In Spain, Portugal, and Russia, a fool or a ruffian may be tolerated on the throne, because the university has been kept in bondage and the people in ignorance. But were a Nero seated on the throne of England tomorrow, he would not dare to violate a single law of the realm. He could no more enact the part of a Richard or a Henry, than the meanest subject could commit murder with impunity.

The history of those colonial pioneers in the cause of learning, virtue and liberty, is pregnant with instruction to all men who entertain doubts or fears or prejudices in regard to the character, influence and bearings of similar establishments. Within sight of the oldest and still most celebrated university of our country, commenced the mighty contest which created a nation of freemen. And her gallant sons poured out their blood like water upon the battle field. They roused by their eloquence every patriotic energy of their countrymen, and were ever foremost to hazard and to sacrifice fortune and life for the general weal. Then was the golden opportunity for college bred gentlemen to have secured stars and garters, and mitres and estates, by rallying around the royal standard, in support of legitimacy and aristocracy, of the priest and king; and to have placed their feet proudly on the necks of the vulgar and illiterate. So base a sycophant, so traitorous a tory, so aspiring a *would-be* lord, never disgraced a college catalogue.—Not one proud recreant to the cause of popular rights and liberty. Whatever their calling or profession—lawyers, physicians, clergymen, merchants, farmers—all the sons of *Alma Mater*—were found in the ranks of hostility to Britain's claims and Britain's legions.

Nor ought it ever to be forgotten that, throughout the original thirteen confederated colonies,

afterwards states, the best educated and most enlightened individuals were decided Whigs;—and in their wisdom, intelligence, patriotism and integrity, the people reposed unlimited confidence. And they were not deceived. These were the men who directed the Revolutionary conflict: and these too were the men who formed the Constitution, under which we now live in peace, prosperity and happiness, unparalleled in the history of our world.

The following paragraphs accord so well with our sentiments, that we can do no more than give them a cordial recommendation:

But our farmers ought, beyond all question, to be liberally educated; that is, they ought to have the best education that is attainable. I do not say that every farmer ought to go to college; or to become a proficient in Greek or Latin. I speak of them as a class; and by a liberal education I mean such a course of intellectual discipline as will fit them to sustain the rank which they ought to hold in this republic. They are by right the sovereigns of the land, because they constitute an overwhelming majority. Why do they not then, in fact, rule the land? Because, and only because they are too ignorant. And thus they sink into comparative insignificance: and suffer themselves to be used as the mere instruments of creating their own members, who care as little for their welfare as if they were born to be beasts of burden. Were it possible, I would visit every farmer in Tennessee, who is not already awake, and endeavor to arouse him from his fatal lethargy, by every consideration which can render life and liberty desirable: and urge him to reclaim his abandoned rights and his lost dignity, by giving to his sons that measure of instruction which will qualify them to assert and to maintain just superiority in the councils of the state and of the nation, like men proudly conscious of their intellectual as well as physical power.

The same general remarks apply to mechanics and to all the laboring classes in proportion to their numbers. An education, even of the highest order, may be as valuable to them as to others. In our free country, a farmer or mechanic, with equal talents and intelligence, would be more likely to become a popular favorite, than either a lawyer, or the well bred heir of an opulent patrician family. Suppose a farmer could speak as well, write as well, appear as well versed in history, geography, statistics, jurisprudence, politics, and other matters of general and local interest, as the lawyer—would he not stand a better chance of being elevated to the highest, most honorable, and most lucrative offices?

The grand heresy on the subject of education seems to have arisen from the usage which obtained at an early period in modern European society, and which many centuries have sanctioned and confirmed—namely: that a learned or liberal education was, and is deemed important only for a liberal profession, or for gentlemen of leisure. Hence the church, the bar, and the medical art, have nearly monopolised the learning of the world. Our people reason and act in accordance with the same absurd and aristocratic system. *The cui bono* is upon every tongue.—“What good,” it is asked, “will college learning do my son?—He is to be a farmer, a mechanic,

a merchant." Now I would answer such a question, in the first place, directly thus: "A college education, or the best, most thorough, and most extensive education that can be acquired, will be of immense benefit to your son, simply as a farmer, mechanic, merchant, manufacturer, sailor or soldier." And I would patiently endeavor to show him how, and in what respects; but I will not attempt to illustrate such truisms at present. But in the second place I would reply to my plain friend's interrogatory thus: "Educate your son in the best manner possible, because you expect him to be a MAN, and not a horse or an ox. You cannot tell what good he may achieve, or what important offices he may discharge in his day; for aught you know, he may, if you do your duty by him, become the President of the United States. At any rate, he has reason and understanding, which ought to be cultivated for their own sake. Should he eventually live in the most humble retirement, and subsist by the hardest manual labor, still he may enjoy an occasional intellectual feast of the purest and most exhilarating kind. If all our laboring fellow-citizens could relish books and should have access to them, what a boundless field of innocent recreation and profitable entertainment would not be always at hand and within their reach? What a flood of cheering happiness would not be shed upon the dark path, and poured into the bitter cup of millions of rational, immortal beings, who, at present, rank but little above the brute in their pursuits, habits and enjoyments?"

In reference to elementary education, a parent ought never to inquire what a child is to be—whether a farmer or a lawyer—but should educate him in the best manner practicable, and endeavor to inspire him with sentiments of virtue and independence, which would preserve him from the vulgar pride of being ashamed to earn his living by honest industry. Besides, learning is itself a treasure—an estate—of which no adverse fortune can ever deprive its possessor. It will accompany, and console, and support him to the world's end, and to the close of life.

Our farmers and laboring classes have as much leisure for miscellaneous reading and study, as the professional—or even as the wealthy or fashionable idlers who do nothing. Paradoxical as this may seem, it is notoriously the fact. Even in England, where this leisure is not half so great as the poorest of our people habitually enjoy, it has been discovered that the most ignorant and debased and hard-worked manufacturing operatives have abundant time for much intellectual cultivation.

From the Northampton (Mass.) Cour. Aug. 24.

CHINESE MULBERRY.

Although defoliation might injure or destroy some trees and vegetables, the leaves being to the vegetable what lungs and stomach are to animal life, it does not follow that all trees and vegetables suffer alike by defoliation. The grasses, the box, the willow, and some others may be cut, headed down or the leaves plucked, almost for an indefinite period, without effecting destruction. Do not all pastures produce better and sweeter grasses by frequent cropping, than when first laid down? Shall it then be thought

wonderful that the Chinese *Morus Multicaulis* will bear defoliation several times during the same season? From experiments already made, it appears that this plant has been plucked of its leaves for feeding worms not less than four or five times without any injury to its growth,—but the leading shoots must not be topped,—and every successive crop of leaves are improved in number and weight. At the same time, the wood is acquiring hardness for future use. If the object be the formation of wood, then take off the leading end of the tree or shoot. Another excellence of the Chinese mulberry is the richness of its leaf for feeding worms—while 100 pounds of white mulberry leaves are required to feed worms sufficient to make one bushel of cocoons, 75 or 80 of the *Morus Multicaulis* will do the same thing; and while it is full a day's work to pick 100 lbs. of white mulberry leaves, with the same labor 500 lbs. of the *Morus Multicaulis* might be collected. And while it is generally allowed that it requires about 3000 worms fed on white mulberry to make one bushel of cocoons, the same quantity of cocoons have the present year been made with 2000 worms fed with the Chinese mulberry.

SILK WORMS have had an unexampled bad summer. The amount of wet and cold weather has been very prejudicial to their prosperity.—They need dry air and a warm temperature, and consequently those who have fed worms this season have been obliged to take every precaution to prevent their dying. Still, more than ordinary numbers have in this way been killed, and the cocoons are unusually defective. Great numbers we have noticed, in cocooneries, have begun winding, and after enclosing themselves but slightly with floss silk, have suspended operations and died. The cold has a very pernicious effect. We have noticed the worms various times this summer, when the thermometer was slightly depressed in the morning, lying in a perfect state of stupor, apparently dead. A change in the atmosphere of but a few degrees, had the effect to rouse some of them up and then they would move quick and eat voraciously. There is much both curious and interesting to be found out by attentively noticing the habits and transformations of this mysterious little worm.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

As it is a matter of high importance to farmers to know the history and habits of the Hessian Fly, I have taken some pains to acquire this knowledge, which I shall, for their benefit impart to them, avoiding as much as possible, all technical language.

The Hessian Fly, as it is commonly called, is of that genus of insects known to naturalists by the name of *tentredo*, and is a kind of winged ant, very small, being not a line, or twelfth part of an inch in length. It might more properly be called the *wheat insect*; for I have been unable to ascertain that it deposits its eggs on any other plant. From long observation I am of opinion that the eggs are deposited generally in the fall, and have my doubts whether they are ever in the spring. The place selected for the purpose of depositing the egg, is between the first or second blade and the stalk.

Early in the month of April, the egg, or nit will be found either at the root, under the first blade, or just above the first joint, under the second blade; rarely, yet sometimes as high as the second joint. I have said that I have my doubts, whether the eggs are ever deposited in the spring. In favor of this doubt are these arguments. It would appear impossible that such a delicate insect should be able to endure the severe cold of such a winter as the last. All winged insects, with whose habits we are acquainted, such as the butter fly, silk worm moth, and other moths, deposit their eggs either in the summer or fall.—The uniformity in Nature's operations also deserve notice. Those who advocate the opinion that the eggs are deposited in the spring admit that some are deposited in the fall. This would lead to the conclusion that there are two classes of these insects which would be impugning the wisdom of Nature, and doing violence to the well known maxim—"Nature never employs two causes, when one is sufficient to produce the effect."

It is an erroneous idea that the fly eats the wheat or straw. The nit or egg receives its nourishment by absorption, and as it increases in size, presses upon the tender stalk and forms a complete bed. The wheat is destroyed by the pressure upon the stalk, which prevents a free circulation in the sap. Late in the month of April, the egg will be found to have become a living maggot, or as naturalists have it, a *chrysalis*; in May it becomes covered with a brown parchment-like case, and thence forward to the 26th of July, or 1st of August, has not the least locomotion; then it emerges from its shell, eats through the blade and takes wing. Thousands of them fall victims to birds, such as the swallow, night hawk, or bull bat; whippoorwill, and all those birds that feed upon the wing. Five hundred have been observed in one night hawk, or bull bat, recently shot. Hence will be perceived the great impropriety of killing these birds; for they are doubtless designed by an all wise Providence for the destruction of those insects, which would otherwise become an intolerable annoyance to man.

Finding my wheat not to look so well as usual in May last, I examined it, and found that but few escaped the notice of the fly. From one to four eggs were found on a stalk, in that state which is best known to farmers by the name of the *flax seed state*; being at that time about the size and shape of that seed, but of a little darker color. In wheat sown on a clover ley, about the first of October they were found commonly to occupy that portion of the stalk, immediately above the first joint, completely covered by the blade. In wheat sown in the latter part of October on corn ground, limed and manured, the fly was more commonly found under the first blade and near the root. This wheat was less injured, and turned out a better crop than the former, on ground equally strong. If the month of May should chance to be dry, the wheat perishes for want of sap—the circulation being abstracted by the fly—if wet, less injury is sustained.

Before harvest I pulled up a number of stalks of wheat on which eggs were deposited, cutting off the tops above the first joint, I put the remain-

ing parts with the roots, into an open mouth glass jar, in which I also put a sponge saturated with water, for the purpose of keeping up a constant supply of moisture. This jar I covered with a tin cover, perforated with a few small holes, to admit air, and to let the superfluous moisture pass off. About the 25th of July I first observed the flies to make their appearance in the jar, perfectly formed, very active and restless little insects, being almost constantly in motion. The eggs have not yet (August 4th) all hatched; whence I infer that the time of bursting forth, from their shells is, from about the 25th of July to the 6th of August. The appearance of my wheat stubble justifies the inference. At the same time when I first discovered the flies in the jar, I examined the stubble and found some of the flies had taken wing; while a few yet remain at this period unhatched.

It has been suggested by some writers that the egg is deposited in the grain, somewhat in the same manner that the eggs of the pea bug are deposited in pears: by others that they adhere to the outside of the grain. Such are theoretical, but not experimental writers. Assuming false premises they arrive at false conclusions. Whence they advise to wash the seed wheat in brine, and roll it in lime, to destroy the eggs of the fly.—Now it so happened that my seed wheat was prepared precisely in this way last fall, but with very different object. It was washed in pickle to take out cheat and other light seed; and rolled in lime to separate it for sowing—and at the same time to promote vegetation; but he who shall expect by these means to avoid the fly will be woefully disappointed.

The only advice that I can give with any hope of advantage is the following:—

First, Let the ground have strength and be well prepared.

Secondly, Sow late; not much before the first of November.

Thirdly, Inspect your wheat closely in April, and if you find many eggs or maggots, of the fly, strew recently slacked lime over it, about a bushel to the acre. The dew and rain will carry the lime down upon the insects and destroy it; beside the lime will help the growth of the wheat.

Lastly, It is believed that about four quarts of flour of sulphur strewed upon each acre of wheat very shortly after it comes up, will be found an effectual preventive of the fly.

My reasoning on this last proposition is to the following effect. All those insects, which feed on plants, are directed to them, by the scent or odour of each particular plant; for instance, the rose bug to the rose, the streaked yellow bug to the cucumber and melon, the very small black bug or fly, to the cabbage plant. In all these instances I have preserved my plants by strewing any thing on them which had a stronger scent or odour, than the plant; and for this purpose nothing is cheaper, more effectual and enduring than sulphur. Surely those little insects, with microscopic eyes, whose vision does probably not extend more than a very few inches, cannot discern their favorite plants by sight. It must be by some other sense, and that is the sense of smelling which they possess to a degree beyond any thing of which man can have any idea. We do not see them taste and try, but by the acute

sense of smell they are directed invariably to such plants as they prefer.

With such an enemy as the Hessian all means are honorable; and to practice this *ruse de guerre*, although a little deceptions, is justifiable, on the principle of self defence.

On a subject of so much importance to the community at large, it behooves every one to investigate, to scrutinize, to ascertain, if possible, the nature of the evil, and point out a remedy. Impressed with this duty I have made the foregoing observations, and deem no other apology necessary for subscribing my proper name.

W. L. HORTON.

Woodlawn, Aug. 6, 1836.

P. S. Since the above was written, it has occurred to my mind that if the wheat stubble could be burned, soon after harvest, a great number of the flies might thus be destroyed.

HUSSEY'S GRAIN CUTTER.

Report of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, on the machine for harvesting small grain, invented by Mr. Obed Hussey, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The favorable accounts of the operation of this implement in several of the Western States, induced the Board to invite Mr. Hussey to bring it to Maryland and submit it to their inspection. It was accordingly exhibited in Oxford, Talbot Co. on the first of July, in presence of the Board and a considerable number of other gentlemen. Its performance may justly be denominated perfect, as it cuts every spear of grain, collects it in bunches of the proper size for sheaves, and lays it straight and even for the binders. On the 12th of July a public exhibition was made at Easton, under the direction of the Board—several hundred persons principally farmers, assembled to witness it, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the result. At the Trappe where it was shown by the Inventor on the following Saturday an equal degree of approbation was evinced. It was afterwards used on the farm of Mr. Tench Tilghman, where 180 acres of wheat, oats and barley were cut with it. Three mules of medium size worked in it constantly, with as much ease as in a drag harrow. They moved with equal facility in a walk or a trot. A concise description of this simple implement will show that it is admirably adapted to the important purpose for which it was invented. Resting on two wheels which are permanently attached to the machine and impart the motion to the whole, the main body of the machine is drawn by the horses along the outer edge of the standing grain. As the horses travel outside of the grain it is neither knocked down or tangled in the slightest degree. Behind the wheels is a platform (supported by a roller or wheel) which projects beyond the side of the machine, 5 feet into the grain. On the front of the edge projecting part of the platform is the cutter. This is composed of 21 teeth, resembling large lancet blades, which are placed side by side, and firmly rivetted to a rod of iron. A lateral motion is imparted to it by a crank, causing it to vibrate between two rows of iron spikes, which point forward. As the machine advances the grain is cut and falls backwards on the platform, where it collects in a pile. A man is placed on the part of the platform directly be-

hind the machine, and with a rake of peculiar construction, pushes off the grain in separate bunches, each bunch making a sheaf. It may appear to some that the grain will accumulate too rapidly for this man to perform his duty. But upon considering the difference between the space occupied by the grain when standing and when lying in a pile after it is cut, it will be evident that the raker has ample time to bush off the bunches even in the thickest grain. In thin grain he has to wait until sufficient has collected to form a sheaf.

The machine is driven around the grain which may be sown either on a smooth surface or on corn ridges. For the first round a way may be cleared with a cradle; but this is deemed unnecessary; for the grain, when driven over, is left in an inclined position, and by cutting it in the opposite direction as much of it is saved as with a cradle. Fourteen acres in corn lands were cut between 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The hands had never worked with the machine before, nor was it a trial day's work. For owing to the shortness of the straw, the machine was not allowed to cut when passing over the ridges from one side of the ground to the other, and this time was consequently lost. From the principle on which the cutting is performed, a keen edge to the cutter is by no means essential. The toughest weeds, an occasional corn stalk, or a stick of the thickness of a man's little finger, have been frequently cut without at all affecting its operation; it can be sharpened, however, in a few minutes with a file. The width of the swath may be increased by having the cutter made longer, and the same machine will cut a stubble of several different heights.

There is ample room to make the different parts of any size, though the strength of every part has been fully tested. The machine has been often choked by oyster-shells getting into the cutter, in attempting to cut too low a stubble. The motion of the machinery being checked, the main wheels slide on the ground, the strain on every part being equal to the power exerted by the horses. It can be managed by any intelligent, careful negro. We deem it a simple, strong, and effective machine, and take great pleasure in awarding, unanimately, the meritorious inventor of it a handsome pair of silver cups.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
SAMUEL T. KENNARD,
ROBERT T. BANNING,
SAML. HAMBLETON, Sr.
NICH. GOLDSBOROUGH,
ED. N. HAMBLETON,
JAMES LI. CHAMBERLAIN,
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH,
HORATIO L. EDMONDSON,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

From the Genesee Farmer.

HARVESTING OF CORN.

Mr. Editor:—Some of my opinions respecting the best and most profitable mode of harvesting corn, were considerably shaken by the communications which appeared in the last volume of the Farmer on this subject, from men whose testimony is of the greatest weight; my impression has been, that to secure the greatest

quantity of good sound corn, it was best, as soon as the tops had become somewhat dry, and the ears hard glazed, to top the corn, and let the ears stand on the stalks till the time of gathering, and such, of course, has generally been my practice. I did this, because I believed that after the top had performed its office of fecundating the plant, it became in a manner useless; and that stalks dry and leaves withered, however excellent as a fodder for cattle, could do little or nothing towards elaborating the juices necessary for the perfection of the ears. It besides appeared to me that the fresh and green husks, which farmers know retain their power of elaborating sap much longer in general than the leaves, were designed by nature to supply the ears with food; and though opposed to the mutilation of plants generally, as the means of increasing their productiveness, topping corn I did not consider as an operation of that kind. When such men, however, as Buel and Colman, maintain a different theory, and backed by experiment, contend that topping corn is hurtful, it certainly becomes minor agriculturists to pause, and test the question thoroughly. These farmers and others assert, that topping corn is decidedly injurious—that it materially lessens the actual weight of the crop—and, therefore, allowing the stalk to remain whole till the time of gathering, or else cutting it up close to the bottom, is the preferable mode of harvesting.

These experiments, though so far as they were detailed, they appeared to be very fairly conducted, were not altogether satisfactory to me, as they did not go far enough. Every farmer is sensible, that corn topped becomes more thoroughly dried by exposure to the direct rays of the sun, and must, therefore, be expected to weigh less at the time of gathering, than corn shaded by the husks, or cut up at the bottom and standing in shocks till husked. My corn, the past year, had been cut up at the bottom, with the exception of a few pieces of rows, before the thought of making any experiment myself on the subject occurred. In order to see, however, whether my ideas of the different rate of shrinkage between topped corn, and that cut up, were correct, I carefully weighed a basketful of ears of each kind, at the time of gathering, and placing them in a dry chamber, where they lay undisturbed, let them remain until the middle of January, when I had both kinds carefully shelled and weighed. By this experiment it appeared that the corn cut up at the bottom, shrunk three pounds in a bushel more than the topped; but this did not mark the extent of the difference, as, at the time of shelling, the former was easily distinguished from the latter, by its comparative dampness, though both parcels were bright, fine corn. I cannot, therefore, consider the question as entirely put to rest by any experiments that have been made, but as the matter is certainly one of importance, I hope another season will not pass without its being done effectually. In order to do this, all the specimens must not only be weighed and measured at the time of gathering, and at the time of shelling, but be suffered to remain in some position favorable to the evaporation of all the dampness until the corn is completely and thoroughly dried, when a careful comparison of the whole would show the result.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

OUR SOUTHERN PLANTERS' INTERESTS CONSIDERED.

PINELAND, August 16, 1836.

Mr. Editor—While the South indicates a disposition to shake off the lethargy which, like a spell, has so long enthralled her, and to put forth her energies like a lion just roused from his slumbers, permit me to invite the attention of planters and farmers, to some more certain, though more humble means of acquiring wealth, than constructing magnificent hotels, steam boats, rail roads, and packet ships. All these projects require capital, and not a little. With these things, I should say, agricultural men have nothing to do. They belong to merchants, stock-brokers, and others having surplus cash capital. Agriculturists should employ their gains, in the improvement of their estates; introducing and testing experiments for augmenting the quantity, and improving the quality of what they produce for market, and in evolving the capacities of our soil and climate for naturalizing the productions of foreign countries. This is their proper fort; and when they step without it, they plunge into troubled waters, where they may perish. Suppose a planter to invest \$50,000 in stock, which pays him semi-annually a dividend of 5 per cent. He has a planting interest worth at a fair cash price \$300,000, but from diversion of capital and division of attention, the interest received from it declines from 7 to 4 per cent. Does the extra interest from stock reimburse him? Or does it compensate the community for the loss of his exertions and experience, in developing their means of competing successfully with their neighbours, and with distant countries? I apprehend not, but those who fancy they have spare means, will "gang their own gait." Those o'ergorged with wealth, will not deem the following promptings worthy their notice; but as they can be acted upon by the smallest farmer, as well as by the most extensive planter, I would fain hope my feeble efforts may not prove utterly valueless. I shall at present ask notice for only such vegetable productions as I know, beyond question, can be advantageously cultivated in the Southern States to any extent—for domestic purposes or for exportation—and most of them with a very small capital. I will bring these matters to view, in the order they occur to my mind.

INDIGO.

Is made from the *riadigosfera tinctoria*. The Spanish indigo is said to be the best in the world, but it is in fact, American, being produced in the province (now State) of Gautemela. Formerly it was made in this State for exportation, but gave place to cotton. The latter is so generally cultivated now, that attention may be very profitably directed again to indigo. When we abandoned the cultivation of it some years past, there was comparatively a small demand for it, in this country and Europe. A vast proportion of the goods coloured with that dye, was imported from the East-Indies; consequently the market for American indigo was extremely limited, and the planter gladly turned his attention, to an article promising as good returns, and more ready sale. It was certain that cotton manufactories were rapidly progressing in Europe, and would

consume all we could supply them. We had no glut to fear; consuming their fabrics, it was but natural they should give our raw material the preference. It is easy to overstock a market with dye stuffs, but difficult to do so with the matter to be coloured. This led to the abandonment of indigo, and now this country has to import large quantities for home consumption. We have now a home market for the article, with a daily increasing demand. The coarse goods we formerly imported from the East Indies we no longer see. We substitute European and American fabrics, which fabrics absorb vast quantities of colouring, and cause a consumption of indigo unknown in Europe and America, when that dye occupied the attention of our farmers. The supplies drawn in those days from North and South America, have dwindled down to almost nothing. —The United States produce none, and the unsettled state of the countries formerly under the Spanish and Portuguese governments, must for many years to come, render supplies from that quarter both *partial* and *precarious*. It is evident, that while the demand for indigo on both sides the Atlantic is immensely greater than it was fifty years ago, the supplies from all countries upon that Ocean north of Cape Horn, are diminished in the same ratio. As a home market is open for large quantities, I cannot but believe, many would find it to their advantage to substitute indigo for cotton. Many years must elapse, before we can produce more than a sufficiency, for home consumption, and again become exporters. The supply of our own market is, I think, a sufficient inducement to cultivate the plant. —The seed may be sown at all times, but spring is the best, and the species named in this communication makes the best indigo. It should be planted in good smooth soil, well tilled and not too dry, in furrows about six inches wide, two inches deep, and twelve apart. It must be kept clear of weeds. The plant ripens in about two months. When it begins to flower, cut it with pruning knives, and again every six weeks if the weather should be a little rainy. After two years it degenerates and must be plucked up. The leaves and small branches should be gathered with great care, to avoid the shaking off the farina that lies on them, which is very valuable. —Throw them into a large tub, or vat, with water, for fermentation, which will be completed in twenty-four hours at most. By means of a cock or spigot, draw off the water into another tub or vat, called the mortar, or pounding tub. The steeping (or first tub) is cleared out, filled again, and so on. The salt of the plant must be separated by agitating the water in the mortar, by using wooden buckets full of holes, fixed to long handles. Be very careful in this part of the process. If the agitation be too soon stopped, the part used for dying, not being sufficiently separated from the salt, would be lost. If agitated too long after the salt is out, the parts remaining will form a new combination. The salt reacting on the dregs, will produce a second fermentation, change the color and make what is called burnt indigo. This will be prevented by close attention to the colour, and changes of the dye, by drawing a little from time to time, into a clear vessel. When the colouring particles collect by separating from the rest of the liquid, quit using

the buckets, and let the dregs settle to the bottom. Holes in the tub (or vat) at different, but regular intervals of height, previously made and plugged, must now be opened, and the clear water drawn off. See that the water is clear before this is done, so as to secure every particle of dye-stuff. The dregs remaining, are then to be drawn into the third tub or vat, which is the settler. The water floating in this last vat, is to be withdrawn by means of a small perforation, minutely made above the dregs. When this is done, put the dregs into sacks, and when the drain of water ceases, put the indigo into chests, or small boxes. At the end of three months it will be perfectly dry, and ready for sale any where."

"A hint to the wise is sufficient." Indigo requires no expensive machinery to prepare it for market. Every farmer can purchase a molasses cask, and make of it two tubs. Every one who knows the use of the saw and plane, can make a vat, perforate and splice it, and then make boxes or chests, for the indigo. The indigo planter will pay no toll of 6, 8, or 10 per cent, and his valuable commodity being less bulky, will pay less carriage than cotton, rice, or sugar.

HOPS—(*Humulus*.)

Are a profitable culture, and are indispensable to the baker and brewer. They are also used in medicine. When the vast quantity of porter, ale, and beer, made in this country is considered, it will be perceived this article is of much greater consequence than will at first strike us, who so seldom hear it mentioned. The labor, compared with that necessary to the production of rice, sugar, or cotton, must be light, and when the crop is to be gathered, children entirely useless for general plantation purposes, will be found valuable assistants. The North offers us a sure market, for any quantity we may grow. It is scarcely necessary to mention, this article pays no toll, consequently has fully 8 per cent advantage of cotton, rice, or sugar. The hop produces variously to the acre, from 100 to 2000 lbs. according to the soil and season, but it is said the general average crop, is not less than 700 pounds for market. This quantity, at 15 cts. per pound, gives to the acre \$105. Which is much more than any rice or short-cotton lands pay, while the culture cannot be more expensive than the short-cottons, and not as much so as rice.

The hop-grower is at one charge, unknown to any of our present cultures. The vines must be supported by stakes or poles, at convenient distances, but as these will be efficient several years, the annual cost will be unimportant. The experiment is worthy of a trial; if we are content to do only what our fathers did before us, we shall be double-distanced in the race with our Northern brethren—they will achieve fortune, while we, perchance, may lose what of it we have. Any planter may tend a few acres, and prosecute or decline the culture, as his experience advises.

CASTOR OIL—(*Palma Christi* or *Ricinus*.)

Is another article we ought to produce for domestic purposes, if not for exportation. No one will doubt it can be done to almost any amount, and as it can be made to serve the purposes of whale oil for mills, and of sperm for dwellings, in addition to its extensive use as a

medicine, it should not be neglected. Every farmer can make enough for his own use, but he ought charitably to consider the wants of his neighbors. It is no uncommon thing to see cotton-gins worked by individuals, who grow no cotton of their own. Now, why cannot others establish presses for making Castor Oil? The expense, I judge, to be less than that of a cotton gin. The process of making the best oil is easy, and simple. "The screw and lever used in baling cotton, are also used in expressing the oil from the beans. Under the screw is fixed strong iron cylinder, into which the beans are put and covered with an iron follower, of diameter proportioned to the cylinder. The screw is forced down upon the follower, crushing the beans, and producing what is termed "the cold expressed oil." I should have mentioned the capsules, or unopened beans, are first to be well cleaned, and moderately heated in a furnace, not so hot as to be distressing to the naked hand. In this way, a bushel of beans yields seven quarts of oil."—The cylinder, may have cocks at convenient distances from the bottom, so as to accommodate the draught, to the quantity of beans pressed, or but one, in which case the mass of beans must be always equal, and accommodated to the vent for the oil. Nothing is more practicable than establishing oil presses; indeed, a cotton gin may by a very trifling additional outlay, become an oil press. As it is common now with many small planters, to sell their cotton in the seed to ginners, the same may be done by small producers of the castor oil bean, if it should become so freely cultivated, as to induce a profitable culture. Had I a doubt on the subject, it would be removed by the knowledge of its having been so productive of gain, "to one Western planter, that he has increased the quantity 2500 per cent. in six years." "He began with making five hundred gallons, in 1825, and in 1831, he produced twelve thousand five hundred." This oil is worth at least \$1 50 per gallon, but introduced into general use, as I have hinted, the price will advance, it may be thought at first view. This impression will be found erroneous. Extended production must precede extended consumption. Hence the almost positive certainty that the planter will be amply remunerated for his labour, and the oil be brought within reach of all who now use sperm.—filthy detestable fish oil—though it is sperm. Who can bear the smell of it—the raw, fishy smell? *Assafetida* is not half so bad. I trust the day is not distant, when the medical, will be but one of many uses, to which this oil will be applied.

SWEET OIL,

Can be easily expressed from our common ground nut, but I am not prepared to say, it is not more profitable to sell the nuts in their native state. I mention the oil they yield, because in the transactions of the "London Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce," it is stated, a sample of it was exhibited in December, which they "received from Mr. George Brownrigg, of Edenton, North Carolina, in the month of April. It had not been kept with more than ordinary care, was perfectly sweet, and was pronounced equal to the best oil, from the olive or almond, and applicable to the same purposes. Mr. Brownrigg stated, a bushel

would, without the agency of heat, yield four quarts of pure oil. His mode of expressing oil, was to remove the shell, bruise the peas well, put them into canvass bags, and then apply the expressing power. The cake remaining, he found to be excellent for fattening hogs." If you will inform me what a gallon of almond oil is worth, I will be able to determine the question, whether it is best to sell the nuts, or convert them into oil.

Mr. Editor, my paper is at the stationer's, or I should trouble you with some more of my thoughts, upon things not done or attempted.—When I get a supply, you may hear from me again, and certainly will if you take this "in good part." Your well wisher. CALEB.

The annual exhibition of the Horticultural Society of Maryland was held in this city last week, and elicited crowds of admiring spectators. The display of fruits and flowers surpassed all expectation, and evinced most strongly how great and signal have been the advantages secured to this community by the untiring zeal, enterprise and intelligence of the members of that truly patriotic association, and how deep is the debt of gratitude which they have imposed upon their fellow-citizens.

Two English bulls of the Durham breed were recently imported into New York, and at public auction a few days since were purchased for a gentleman residing in Ohio. The one brought \$710, and the other \$525.

AN AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

A Bull of the above breed, of well attested pedigree, is now on sale by the editor of this paper. Letters on the subject must be post-paid. ec 4

A FINE LOT OF PIGS.

A gentleman in Baltimore County who last October, at our Fair, bought that beautiful Berkshire boar and two of those fine sows, a cross between the Hallam and Thin Rind, has twelve very fine pigs of their produce, which he will sell at \$10 a pair deliverable in Baltimore. Any orders addressed to this office will be promptly attended to, the pigs deliverable on the 20th October ensuing.

Sep. 27.

4t.

FOR SALE,

Upwards of 200,000 silk-worm eggs.
Address J. A. S. Patriot Office, Baltimore, Md.
Sep. 27. 3t.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notice of Hussey's Horse Mowing machine—Horticultural exhibition at Philadelphia—on the raising of Hogs—Work for October—virtue of bone manure—Dr. Lindsey on the cause of farmers' culture and treatment of the morus multicaulis—Dr. Horton's essay on the Hessian Fly—Report of the trustees of the Eastern Shore Md. Agricultural Society on Hussey's grain cutter—mode of harvesting corn—Southern Planter's interest considered—Notice of the Maryland Horticultural Society's exhibition—notice of sale of English bulls—advertisements, prices current, &c.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every day.

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 75	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	6 75	8 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	95	102
White,	"	94	96
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18 1/2	20
Louisiana 19—Alabama	"	—	21
FATHERS,	pound.	50	52
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	—	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	12 00	—
Do. do. baker's,	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine,	"	9 50	9 62
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	9 75	—
" wagon price,	"	9 50	—
City Mills, extra,	"	—	9 50
Do.	"	9 00	9 25
Susquehanna,	"	—	9 25
Rye,	"	6 00	6 25
Kilo-dried Meal, in hhds.	bhd.	—	20 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 50	6 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 25	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	—	20 00
Wheat, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	8 25	8 50
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	16	—
second,	"	14	—
refuse,	"	12	—
LIME,	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	—	—
OATS,	"	43	45
PEAN, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	1 12	—
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	4 00	5 00
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	102	110
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 50	0 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	7 90
" wrappery, suitable	"	—	—
" for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality, ..	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf, ..	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	2 10	2 20
Red, best,	"	1 75	1 85
inferior,	"	1 40	1 60
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	42	42 1/2
" in hhds.	"	39 1/2	—
" wagon price, ..	"	36	37
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	—
To Wheeling, ..	"	2 00	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, ..	washed, unwashed	—	—
Full Merino,	pound.	55 to 68	30 32
Three fourths Merino,	"	48 55	28 30
One half do.	"	45 48	26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	40 45	26 28
Pulled,	"	36 40	26 28
Howard st. Flour, sales limited, receipts very light.	"	—	—

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale at his residence about two miles from Baltimore on the Philadelphia Turnpike road, a white bull with red spots about the head and neck. He is full blooded and of the improved short horn breed; has given many living evidences of his capacity for service, his calves being large and of the most superior points. His price is \$300.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured, ..	pound.	15	16
Shoulders,	"	13 1/2	—
Middlings,	"	—	13 1/2
Assorted, country,	"	11 1/2	12 1/2
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	37
Roll,	"	20	25
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old, ..	each.	4 50	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	25 00	45 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	2 06	2 12
CHOP RYE,	"	2 12	2 25
EGGS,	dozen.	—	12
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, ..	barrel.	10 00	—
No. 2,	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 50	3 62
Mackerel, No. 1,	"	—	9 00
No. 3,	"	—	5 00
Cod, salted,	cwt	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	VIRGINIA.
U. S. Bank,	par
Branch at Baltimore,	do
Other Branches,	do
MARYLAND.	
Banks in Baltimore,	par
Hagerstown,	do
Frederick,	do
Westminster,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do
Salisbury,	5 per ct. dis.
Cumberland,	1
Millington,	do
DISTRICT.	
Washington,	do
Georgetown,	do
Alexandria,	do
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia,	do
Chambersburg,	do
Gettysburg,	do
Pittsburg,	do
York,	do
Other Pennsylvania Bks.,	do
Delaware [under \$5],	do
Do. [over \$5],	do
Michigan Banks,	do
Canadian do.,	do
	6

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES, AND GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

THE subscriber, as agent for the Messrs. Prince and Sons of Flushing, N. Y. will receive orders for any of the above articles, which will be furnished in good condition and with despatch. The Morus Multicaulis, (or Chinese Mulberry,) will be furnished as follows—from 2 to 3 feet high at \$30 per 100, 3 to 4 feet at \$35 per 100, Cuttings at \$50 per 1000—The genuineness of the variety is guaranteed by Messrs. Prince and Sons—Also, the white Florence Mulberry Trees, which offer from the common sort by having entire leaves—price, 3 to 4 feet high, \$15 per 100.

Every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Flower Roots and Green House Plants, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, will be furnished on very favorable terms, and of superior quality.

Orders for the Morus Multicaulis, and indeed for all other trees and shrubbery, should be handed in by the 15th of October, and the articles will be sent according to directions, so as to reach their destination by the 1st to 10th November. Every purchaser will receive Prince & Sons' printed bills with their signature and guarantee.—Orders from a distance or from persons unknown to the subscriber, should be accompanied with respectable references in Baltimore or New York, or the money.

GIDEON B. SMITH,

At the Turf Register office, corner of North and Fayette st. Baltimore.

sep 27

FARMER'S REPOSITORY

No. 36 N. Pratt-street, Baltimore, Jan. 18.

THE proprietor avails himself again of the commencement of a New Year, to express his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their kind and liberal support of his Agricultural Establishment, and is happy to say that his ceaseless exertions to accommodate the public, have not been without a corresponding encouragement from them, and with his present Improvements and Machinery, he is able to manufacture his Agricultural Implements much better than formerly, and with greater facility, and hopes to merit continued patronage. He now presents to the public an article new in its construction, for grinding corn and cob for feeding hogs and stock. To those who approve this mode of feeding, this machine is worthy their attention. Also, Corn Shellers to be worked by hand or horse-power. He has a variety of S raw Cutters; but his own patented Cylindrical Straw Cutter is not surpassed by any other implement of the kind in existence; he has recently made some improvements in their construction, which adds to their cost, and for which he has been obliged to add a trifling advance on the price of the small size—his prices for them being as follows, viz:

11 inch Revolving bottoms \$30, with extra pair of knives,	
11 " Permanent Bottom 28, do do do do	\$1
13 " " " 43, do do do do	\$2
13 " Revolving Bottom 45, do do do do	\$3
15 " " " 50, do do do do	\$4
20 " Large size fitted for horse-power 80, do do do	\$5

His variety of ploughs embraces almost every description and size that are worthy of notice, from a small and Plough to the large rail road Plough. Gideon Davis Improved Ploughs in all their variety, with cast and wrought shares; these castings are now made on his own premises, of the best stock and with special care; a supply of them always on hand to sell separate from the plough when required. Ox Scrapers for levelling hills, &c; common and patent Wheat Fans; Fox & Norland's spring cone Trashing Machines, large and small size, and portable horse powers for the latter; also one of Z. Booth's 2 horse Trashing Machines and stationary horse power for the same; Brown's vertical patent Wool Spinders, and Watson's patent Washing Machine, both very simple and useful machines for families; H rows; double and single corn and tobacco cultivators; superior grain Cradles; and a great variety of other farming implements of a prime quality; and all on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Likewise in store—Orchard Grass, Timothy, and Herb Grass seed of superior quality.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

CAULIFLOWER SEED.

I offer for sale a superior lot of early Cauliflower seed for fall sowing, to insure a certain crop of large Heads of this very desirable vegetable, the seed should be sown in the month of September in frames and planted in very rich well tilled light soil.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
aug 30 Light near Pratt-st. whf.

NEW CHINESE MULBERRY.

Or Morus Multicaulis Trees and Cuttings, for sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large stock of these trees, very thrifty well rooted plants, 2 to 5 feet high, raised in this country, under his superintendence, which would be sold according to size, on pleasing terms, and carefully packed and forwarded to order to any section of our country.

And from six years experience in cultivating this tree, he is decidedly of opinion, that there is no tree so well calculated to raise silk. Any information relative to its culture, will be furnished to purchasers if requested.—Also the Italian white mulberry 2 to 3 feet, very cheap.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Charmont Nursery, near Baltimore.

SUPERIOR DELAWARE KALE SEED.

Time of sowing 20th August.

JUST received of the present year's growth a superior lot of BLUE CURLED GREENS or DELAWARE KALE seed—this seed was raised from the most perfect plants under my own inspection—A more perfect article cannot be produced—Gardeners and others will be supplied with this genuine article at \$1 50 per lb.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

aug 23

Light, near Pratt street wharf.